PB89-225510

Superfund Record of Decision (EPA Region 5) Poer Farm, IN. (First Remedial Action), September 1988

(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC

29 Sep 88

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
NTIS

50272-101

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	1. REPORT NO. EPA/ROD/R05-88/079	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No. PB89 225510/AS
4. Title and Subtitle SUPERFUND RECORD OF DECISION Poer Farm, IN First Remedial Action - Final			5. Report Date 09/29/88 6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No
9. Performing Organization Name and Address			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No. 11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 401 M Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460			13. Type of Report & Period Covered 800/000 14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)

The 4.5-acre Poer Farm site is located about 4 miles north of Charlottesville, in Hancock County, Indiana. The site is an abandoned tract of land with a collapsed house and barn and an old, inactive well that lies southeast of the house. The surrounding area is open farmland. The nearest house is about 0.25 mile from the site and the nearby residents rely on private wells for their water supply. There are about 270 homes with a population of about 2,400 within 3 miles of the site. In 1973, approximately 260 drums of offgrade solvents and paint resins were stockpiled on the Poer property. In 1981 and 1983, the drums and an onsite well were tested and found to contain elevated levels of arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury. Emergency cleanup activities were conducted in the summer of 1983. All wastes were removed from the site and six to eight inches of soil were removed from the drum storage areas. Subsequent sampling showed significantly decreased levels of the heavy metals. The site was fenced and warning signs were posted. An investigation in 1988 indicated that contaminant levels were below Federal and State Health Standards and that there was no threat to human health or the environment.

(See Attached Sheet)

17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors

Record of Decision
Poer Farm, IN
First Remedial Action - Final
Contaminated Media: none
Key Contaminants: none

b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

c. COSATI Field/Group

18. Availability Statement	19. Security Class (This Report) None	21. No. of Pages 29
	20. Security Class (This Page) None	22. Price

(See ANSI-Z39.18) See Instructions on Reverse OPTIONAL FORM 272 (4-77) (Formerly NTIS-35) Department of Commerce

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Superfund Record of Decision:

Poer Farm, IN

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Poer Farm, IN
First Remedial Action - Final

16. ABSTRACT (continued)

The selected remedial action for this site is no further action once monitoring wells have been successfully abandoned. Previous removal actions were adequate to protect human health and the environment. There are no costs associated with this no action remedy.

NORMAN POER FARM SITE
HANCOCK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE SELECTION

SEPTEMBER 1988

Site Description and Location

The Norman Poer Farm Superfund site is located about 4 miles north of Charlottesville on a four and a half acre tract of land in Hancock County, Indiana. The town of Greenfield lies approximately nine miles west of the site. The site is an abandoned tract of land with a collapsed and vandalized house and barn and an old, inactive well which lies southeast of the house. The surrounding area is open farmland supporting soybeans and corn. A number of trees and lightly scattered boulders and rubbish are located on the property. The topography is mainly flat. See figures 1 and 2 for the site location.

The nearest house is approximately 1/4 mile from the site. The nearby residents rely on private wells for their water supply. There are about 270 homes with a population of about 2,400 within three miles of the site. The site is near a low divide between Six Mile Creek and Morris Creek, both tributaries to the Big Blue River, which is about nine miles to the south. Surface drainage from the site flows toward Morris Creek, which is approximately 1500 feet to the west.

Site History and Enforcement Activities

Norman Poer and Michael Coleman received paint and resin materials in 1973 from the Inmont Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio. Drummed wastes are reported to have been placed on the site at that time. The wastes, primarily offgrade solvents and paint resins, were supplied to Norman Poer and Michael Coleman by Inmont Corporation to blend into low quality bridge paint. The project was abandoned and approximately 260 drums were stockpiled on the Poer property.

In August of 1981, the Hancock County Health Department (HCHD) requested cleanup assistance from the State Fire Marshall because of the potential fire hazard. The HCHD subsequently notified the U.S. EPA.

The Indiana State Board of Health (ISBH) visited the site in October 1981 to collect samples of drum contents. Four samples of waste from the drums were obtained and the analytical results showed the contents as having low flashpoints and high concentrations of heavy metals.

A residential well survey was performed between 1981 and 1984 by ISBH. None of the residential wells exceeded primary drinking water standards for any of the tested compounds. However, an open well on the Poer Farm exceeded these standards and water quality criteria for arsenic, cadmium and lead, and the water quality criteria for mercury. These elevated

1.a

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
NORMAN POER FARM SITE

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N

0 4000

2000

SCALE IN FEET

FIGURE 2
SITE VICINITY MAP
NORMAN POER FARM SITE

been due to vandalism. Paint cans were found in the well and the well was not purged before sampling. Consequently, initial sampling results may not have been representative of the ground water under the site.

A site assessment was conducted in May of 1983, by the U.S. EPA Region V Technical Assistance Team, ISBH, and the HCHD. They found approximately 260 55-gallon drums staged in three major groups along the north, south, and east fence lines. Some of the drums showed signs of leakage. The flammability of the materials and the threat of direct contact caused concern by U.S. EPA, ISBH, and HCHD.

Emergency cleanup activities were initiated in June 1983 and were concluded in July 1983. All wastes were removed from the site and 6 to 8 inches of soil were removed from drum storage areas on site. The onsite well was sampled and results showed significantly decreased levels of arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury. The site was fenced and warning signs were posted. All solidified materials taken from the drums were disposed of at Fondessey Enterprises in Oregon, Ohio. Approximately 4,000 gallons of liquid waste from the drums were disposed of at Systec in Paulding, Ohio. The empty drums were first crushed by Brunsold Trucking, Inc. of Fort Wayne, Indiana and then disposed of at Adams Center Landfill in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In September 1983 the Norman Poer Farm Site was listed on the National Priorities List.

Before commencing the removal action in 1983, U.S. EPA offered the opportunity to conduct a removal action to two potentially responsible parties: Norman Poer, the owner of the site, and Inmont Corporation, the generator whose wastes had been found at the site. Both parties declined to conduct the removal. In 1985, however, Inmont signed a consent order with the U.S. EPA and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), successor to ISBH, under which Inmont agreed to reimburse U.S. EPA for costs and to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI), and if necessary, to conduct a Feasibility Study (FS). To date, Inmont has abided by the terms of the consent order.

Geosciences Research Associates, Inc. was retained by Inmont to conduct the RI/FS activities. Field investigations took place between August 1986 and November 1987. A final RI report was completed in August 1988 which indicated that contaminant levels were below State and Federal Health Standards and the past removal action adequately removed the threat of contamination to human health and environment. U.S. EPA concurred with the RI report and determined that a FS was unnecessary.

This Record of Decision recommends no further remedial action at the Norman Poer Farm Site.

Community Relations

In June 1985, a press release provided general background about the Superfund program, the location of the information repository. A Community Relations Plan was developed by U.S. EPA and was placed in the information repository at the HCHD in Greenfield. The plan described the proposed activities and schedule of the RI/FS.

On August 27, 1988, the Proposed Plan was distributed and placed in the repository following publication of a brief analysis of the Proposed Plan. This publication also provided notice of an Availability Session to be held on September 8, 1988, and the period for submission of comments. The Availability Session was held at the HCHD. A response to significant comments received during the comment period is included in the Responsiveness Summary.

Reasons For No Further Action

This Record of Decision concludes that no further action is appropriate at the Poer Farm site. This conclusion is based upon a thorough RI showing no public health or environmental concern present at the Poer Farm site. Under Section 300.68(e)(3) of the National Contingency Plan, the U.S. EPA has the authority to modify an RI/FS project if, after assessing a number of factors related to the degree of environmental impact, the U.S. EPA concludes modifications are appropriate. In this case, the results of the RI have shown that the previous removal action removed the threat of contamination to human health and environment, and, therefore, the Agency has concluded that a FS is unnecessary. After closure of the monitoring wells no further remedial action needs to be taken at this site.

Site Characteristics

Geology

The site is underlain with glacial deposits of late Wisconsian age. The deposits are composed of glacial till and lenses of outwash, sand and gravel. The total thickness of the till deposits at the site is unknown; however, the depth to bedrock in the general area ranges from about 100 to 150 feet. The bedrock consists of Devonian and Silurian carbonate units.

The top 10 to 12 feet of the loamy till is generally brown to yellowish brown in color. At 10 to 12 feet the till grades into gray to dark gray-brown, dense, hard till. Ground water has been encountered in thin sand and gravel stringers or very sandy and gravelly till above the gray dense till. Although it is not known if other water bearing sand and gravel units exist deeper in the glacial till unit below the site, water well records for the general area indicate that they may exist in places.

Remedial Investigation Summary

The RI included collection of ground water, surface soils, soil borings, and drainage area surface soils. This section summarizes a much more detailed analysis presented in the RI report.

The first round of soil and ground water sampling for the RI was taken in August 1986. A second round of ground water sampling took place in November 1987. See Plate 1 for the sampling locations. Sampling revealed several compounds in the soil and water, all of which were detected at very low concentrations. Analytical results are listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3 in the Appendix, and are summarized below.

A) Ground water:

1) Ground water samples were analyzed for over 150 organic and inorganic compounds which make up the hazardous substance list (HSL). Of the samples representative of drinking water, only iron and manganese exceeded Federal Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLS). SMCLS are developed for taste and odor and are not health based levels. Sodium occcurred slightly above the health recommendation of 20,000 ug/l. Manganese, sodium, and iron are believed to be natural and not related to the paint stored on site.

2) Methylene chloride and acetone were the only volatile compounds detected in the ground water. These compounds are most likely related to some type of laboratory contamination, as they were also detected in the field blank and/or the laboratory method blanks.

3) One tentatively identified compound (TIC), 2-cyclohexen-1-one, was detected at an estimated concentration of 2.0 ug/l in the monitoring well samples.

B) Surface Soils:

1) Inorganic materials such as aluminum, barium, chromium, lead, arsenic, magnesium, vanadium and zinc exceeded background levels, but none were significantly higher than background and all were still within mean ambient background soil ranges for the United States.

2) The volatile compounds methylene chloride and acetone were detected in the surface soils and the laboratory method blank and/or field blanks in all the soil samples. These compounds are most likely related to some type of laboratory contamination. Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) was detected at 1290 ug/kg. DEHP is commonly used in plastics manufacturing, and it is possible for DEHP to leach from the plastic that was used as a wrap for the sampling equipment.

3) Low levels of TICs were indicated in some of the soil samples analyzed for semivolatile organic compounds. A quantitative risk assessment was not conducted using these values because the compounds are not known carcinogens, and there is no known toxicity information for calculating reference doses for a risk assessment. The presence of these TICs is not significant because, at the levels found, they pose no threat to public health and the environment.

C) Soil Borings:

1) The soil boring samples from the former drum storage areas showed inorganic levels similar to the surface soil levels.

2) Methylene chloride and acetone were detected in the soil borings and the method and/or field blanks. These compounds are most likely related to laboratory contamination. DEHP was detected and is most likely present from the plastic sampling wrap, or sampling equipment.

3) TICs were indicated in the soil boring samples. The low levels are similar to the surface soil levels.

D) Drainage Area Surface Soils and Background:

1) Surface soil samples were taken from the area receiving drainage from the site. For the majority of the metals detected, levels found in the background sample were higher than those found in the 'GRAB' sample. Arsenic and manganese were detected in the drainage area in concentrations slightly above the background levels.

2) As with the onsite surface soils, methylene chloride and acetone were also detected in the surface soil sample from the drainage area. Again, these compounds are most likely related to some type of laboratory contamination, since these compounds were also detected in laboratory and/or field blanks. No semivolatiles were found.

3) No TICs were found in the surface soil from the drainage area.

Based on the samples collected during the RI, the Norman Poer Farm site currently shows no evidence of contamination resulting from storage of paint and resin material. Concentrations of inorganics in soils were not significantly different than those found in the background samples. Volatile and semivolatile compounds reported as being detected in the soils and ground water are most likely related to laboratory and field equipment contamination because they were also found in laboratory and/or field blanks. The levels of inorganics detected in the ground water were below primary drinking water standards.

Site Hazard Assessment

The contaminants identified by the RI were evaluated to determine if a concern to public health and the environment existed. The following exposure scenarios were evaluated:

1. Ingestion of ground water by people.
2. Direct contact of ground water by people.
3. Inhalation of soil by people
4. Direct contact of soil by people.

In summary, the soil boring and surface soil sample analyses reported levels of inorganics comparable to levels detected in background soil samples. Although acetone, bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and methylene chloride were also reported as being detected in the soil, the presence of these compounds is related to laboratory or field equipment contamination. All of the levels of inorganics found in the ground water are below primary drinking water standards. As with soil samples, the methylene chloride and acetone detected in the ground water are not related to the site.

Presence of these identified inorganic and organic compounds is not significant because, at the levels found, they pose no threat to public health and the environment. IDEM and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry concur with this assessment.

Health Assessment

In accordance with CERCLA as amended, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry conducted a Health Assessment of the site. The Health Assessment concludes, "The investigations appear to have been conducted in an appropriate manner and all possible means of contamination have been explored. Based on available information, this site is considered to be of no public health concern because of exposure to hazardous substances."

Alternative Evaluation and the Selected Remedy

Generally, U.S. EPA develops several alternatives for dealing with contamination at a site. These alternatives range from no action to various techniques for stabilizing or removing contamination. However, at the Poer Farm site, there is no significant contamination present. Consequently, there is no need to develop alternatives. The only alternative possible is the "no further action" alternative. The U.S. EPA is therefore recommending that after monitoring wells have been successfully abandoned, no further action be taken at the Norman Poer Farm Site. Following the Record of Decision, the site should be deleted from the National Priorities List. This recommendation is based on the RI for the site which shows that the emergency activities conducted at the site adequately removed the onsite contamination and there is no evidence of offsite contamination.

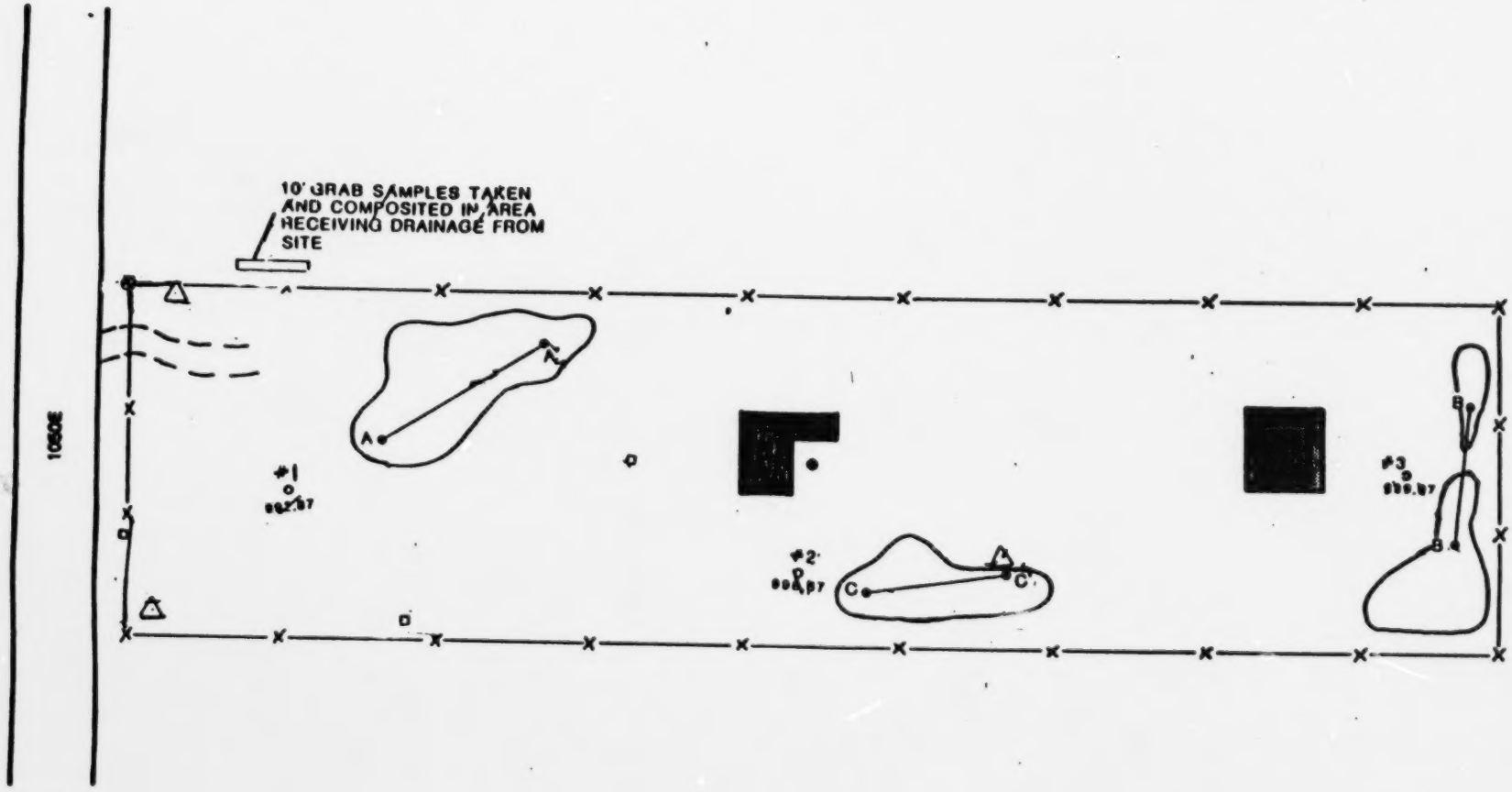
STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

With no significant contamination detectable at or near the site, the "no further action" remedy will be protective of human health and the environment, attain Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to this "no further remedial action," and will be cost effective.

The statutory preference for remedies that employ treatment which reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element and utilizes permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable is not pertinent in this case since there is not a contamination problem to be solved or treated.

The State of Indiana has concurred with the "no further action" remedy.

Attachment I



LEGEND

- FORMER DRUM STORAGE AREAS
- EXISTING WELL
- COLLAPSING BUILDING

EXPLANATION

- 992.57 — MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND GROUND WATER ELEVATION (FEET ASL) (8-20-86)
- BACKGROUND GRAB SAMPLE LOCATION (1 BACKGROUND SAMPLE ALSO TAKEN AT WELL #2)
- SAMPLE TRANSECT ACROSS FORMER DRUM STORAGE AREA
- SITE SURVEY PANEL
- BENCH MARK ELEVATION = 997.00'

N

NORMAN POER FARM

WELL AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

PLATE I

TABLE 1
FORD FARM
SURFACE SOIL

	A0.0	A1.5	A3.0	B0.0	B1.5	B3.0	C0.0	C0.08
INORGANICS mg/kg								
Aluminum	1.01E+04	1.36E+04	1.64E+04	8.13E+03	1.23E+04	1.67E+04	1.11E+04	1.63E+04
Antimony	U	UJ	UJ	U	U	U	U	U
Arsenic	1.30E+01	1.50E+01 J	9.40E+00 J	1.30E+01	1.90E+01	2.90E+01	1.40E+01	1.70E+01
Barium	8.30E+01 B	1.09E+02 B	1.10E+02	9.00E+01 B	8.20E+01 B	1.01E+02 B	1.02E+02 B	1.06E+02 B
Cadmium	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Calcium	1.61E+04 J	3.34E+03	6.13E+03	3.08E+03 J	UJ	UJ	3.44E+03 J	3.48E+03 J
Chromium	1.70E+01	U	1.70E+01	1.90E+01	1.90E+01	2.20E+01	1.60E+01	1.60E+01
Copper	1.20E+01 B	1.40E+01 B	2.00E+01	2.20E+01	1.20E+01 B	2.00E+01	1.50E+01	1.80E+01
Iron	1.67E+04	2.13E+04	2.80E+04	1.90E+04	2.00E+04	2.90E+04	2.01E+04	2.60E+04
Lead	2.40E+01	1.40E+01	6.70E+00	6.60E+01	2.20E+01	1.30E+01	6.30E+01	3.50E+01
Magnesium	5.66E+03	2.71E+03 B	3.71E+03	U	2.56E+03 B	3.52E+03	2.21E+03 B	2.18E+03 B
Manganese	9.33E+02 J	1.21E+03	8.62E+02	8.02E+02 J	8.50E+02 J	5.31E+02 J	1.02E+03 J	1.03E+03 J
Mercury	U	UJ	UJ	U	U	U	1.20E-01	1.20E-01
Nickel	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Vanadium	2.60E+01 B	3.50E+01	4.20E+01	2.50E+01 B	3.10E+01	4.30E+01	3.10E+01	3.00E+01
Zinc	6.40E+01	6.70E+01	7.80E+01	1.19E+02	6.60E+01	8.30E+01	1.03E+02	2.01E+02
Cyanide	4.30E-01 J	UJ	1.20E+00 J	1.40E+00 J	2.20E+00 J	8.40E-01 J	1.9[illegible] J	6.80E-01 J
VOLATILES ug/kg								
Methylene Chloride	1.02E+02 UJ	1.15E+02 UJ	8.40E+01 UJ	2.60E+02 UJ	5.10E+01 UJ	2.10E+02 UJ	5.60E+01 UJ	8.00E+01 UJ
Acetone	3.20E+01 UJ	1.50E+01 UJ	1.30E+01 UJ	7.90E+01 UJ	7.30E+01 UJ	6.10E+01 UJ	7.10E+01 UJ	1.04E+02 UJ
SEMI VOLATILES ug/kg								
2,4,6-trichlorophenyl	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ

A1.5 Samples from transect A taken at a depth of 1.5 feet and composited

BKGD.5 Background samples taken at a depth of 0.5 feet and composited

BKGD 10 grab samples taken and composited in area receiving drainage from site

BLANK Clean silica sand

B Duplicate

——— Indicates highest concentration

See Plate 1 for sampling locations

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TABLE 1
FOOD FARM
SURFACE SOIL

	A0.0	A1.5	A3.0	B0.0	B1.5	B3.0	C0.0	C0.0R
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	U	U	1.29E+03 U	U	U	U	U	U
TIC								
ug/kg								
Phosphoric acid, tris(3-methylphenyl)ester	5.76E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pentacosane	1.13E+03 J 1.73E+03 J 4.35E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
2-Ethyl-1,4-dimethylbenzene	U	4.90E+02 J 6.13E+02 J 1.53E+03 J 1.03E+03 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene	U	3.17E+03 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
1,3-Diethyl-5-methylbenzene	U	4.90E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
1-Ethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)benzene	U	5.13E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
(1,1-Dimethylpropyl)benzene	U	9.20E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
1-Ethyl-2,4,5-trimethylbenzene	U	8.18E+02 J 4.90E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene	U	U	5.00E+00 J	U	U	U	U	U
Iron, tricarbonyl(n-(phenyl-2-pyridinylmethylene) benzenamine-N,N')-	U	U	U	4.90E+03 J	U	U	U	U
4,8,12-Trimethyl-3,7,11-tridecatrienenitrile	U	U	U	U	U	2.12E+02 J	U	U
2,6-Dimethyl-3-heptanone	U	U	U	U	U	U	3.66E+02 J	U
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dodecamethylcyclopentasiloxane	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
2-(3-Methoxypropyl)-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
3-Nitro-1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(1-adamantyl)-,(R-(R*,R*))	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

TABLE 1.
PECK FARM
SURFACE SOIL

	C1.5	C3.0	+0NE0.5	+0NE2.0	+0NE3.5	ONE0	BLANK
INORGANICS ug/kg							
Aluminum	1.15E+04	1.66E+04	1.19E+04	1.43E+04	1.53E+04	9.46E+03	8.00E+01 B
Antimony	B	B	UJ	UJ	UJ	B	B
Arsenic	1.00E+01	2.40E+01	7.00E+00 J	UJ	1.40E+01 J	1.10E+01	B
Barium	1.21E+02	1.43E+02	1.05E+02 B	9.70E+01 B	1.31E+02	7.00E+01 B	B
Cadmium	B	B	B	B	4.00E+00	B	B
Calcium	UJ	3.22E+03 J	4.19E+03	B	3.47E+03	2.61E+03	UJ
Chromium	2.00E+01	2.40E+01	1.20E+01	B	2.00E+01	1.10E+01	B
Copper	1.20E+01 B	1.00E+01	3.60E+01	1.90E+01	3.50E+01	B	B
Iron	2.16E+04	2.96E+04	2.12E+04	2.29E+04	2.90E+04	1.70E+04	9.40E+01
Lead	2.30E+01	1.30E+01	6.30E+01 J	2.40E+01	6.60E+01	1.90E+01	B
Magnesium	2.29E+03 B	3.64E+03	2.33E+03 B	2.62E+03 B	3.30E+03	1.90E+03 B	B
Manganese	1.61E+03 J	1.13E+03 J	7.00E+02	8.60E+02	7.40E+02	9.21E+02	B
Mercury	B	B	2.90E-01 J	UJ	UJ	UJ	B
Nickel	2.30E+01	2.20E+01 B	B	B	B	B	B
Vanadium	2.90E+01	3.90E+01	3.10E+01	3.10E+01	4.10E+01	2.90E+01	B
Zinc	8.00E+01	8.20E+01	1.33E+02	7.10E+01	1.66E+02	5.30E+01	B
Cyanide	1.00E+00 J	1.90E+00 J	5.90E-01 J	9.20E-01 J	6.60E-01 UJ	2.10E-01	UJ
VOLATILES ug/kg							
Methylene Chloride	5.10E+01 UJ	6.00E+01 UJ	3.00E+01 UJ	5.00E+01 UJ	6.90E+01 UJ	6.70E+01 UJ	2.15E+02
Acetone	2.10E+01 UJ	2.10E+01 UJ	3.90E+01 UJ	1.00E+01 UJ	2.30E+01 UJ	8.00E+01 UJ	5.70E+01 UJ
SEMI VOLATILES ug/kg							
2,4,6-Trichlorophenyl	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ

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TABLE 1
SED FARM
SURFACE SOIL

	C1.5	C3.6	+0KE0.5	+0KE2.0	+0KE3.5	0KA0	BLANK
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
TIC							
ug/kg							
Phosphoric acid, tris(3-methylphenyl)ester	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pentacosane	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
3-Ethyl-1,4-dimethylbenzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
1,2,3,5-tetramethylbenzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
1,3-Diethyl-5-methylbenzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
1-Ethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)benzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
(1,1-Dimethylpropyl)benzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
1-Ethyl-2,4,5-trimethylbenzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
1,2,3,4-tetramethylbenzene	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Iron, tricarbonyl(n-(phenyl-2-pyridinylmethylene) benzenamine-N,N')-	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
4,8,12-Trimethyl-3,7,11-tridecatrienenitrile	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
2,4-Dimethyl-3-butanone	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	2.0E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dodecamethylcyclopentasiloxane	1.9E+02 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
2-(3-Methoxypropyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane	U	U	2.6E+02 J	U	U	U	U
3-Nitro-1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid	U	U	4.9E+02 J	U	U	U	U
Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(1-aminoethyl)-,(R-(R*,R*))	U	U	U	4.9E+01 J	U	U	U

TABLE 2
FORD FORD
SOIL BORINGS

	1509.0	1513.5	1517.5	2504.0	2508.0	2512.0	3503.0
INORGANICS mg/kg							
Aluminum	6.31E+03	5.09E+03	5.20E+03	1.52E+04	5.59E+03	4.73E+03	1.60E+04
Antimony	U	U	U	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ
Arsenic	U	U	U	8.10E+00 J	UJ	UJ	1.30E+01 J
Barium	U	U	U	1.32E+02	U	U	8.10E+01 U
Calcium	1.12E+03 J	1.11E+03 J	1.16E+03 J	3.45E+03	1.05E+03	1.27E+03	U
Chromium	U	1.10E+01	U	1.70E+01	U	U	1.80E+01
Copper	1.00E+01 U	1.10E+01 U	U	3.20E+01	1.90E+01	1.70E+01	2.90E+01
Iron	1.00E+04	1.20E+04	1.19E+04	2.33E+04	1.53E+04	1.19E+04	2.71E+04
Lead	6.00E+00	8.90E+00	7.90E+00	5.60E+01 J	U	U	2.60E+01
Magnesium	3.53E+04	3.44E+04	3.32E+04	2.76E+03 U	3.33E+04	6.79E+04	3.30E+03
Manganese	2.73E+02 J	2.83E+02 J	2.81E+02 J	8.01E+02	3.07E+02	6.83E+02	7.76E+02
Mercury	U	U	U	2.30E-01 J	UJ	UJ	UJ
Nickel	1.00E+01 U	U	U	2.30E+01	U	2.70E+01	U
Vanadium	U	U	U	3.30E+01	2.10E+01 U	U	6.00E+01
Zinc	3.50E+01	3.70E+01	3.00E+01	2.00E+02	5.00E+01	4.20E+01	9.10E+01
Cyanide	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ
VOLATILES ug/kg							
Methylene Chloride	2.23E+02 UJ	7.0E+01 UJ	1.69E+02 UJ	6.40E+01 UJ	7.90E+01 UJ	5.00E+01 UJ	1.60E+01 UJ
Acetone	1.60E+01 UJ	1.90E+01 UJ	2.00E+01 UJ	2.00E+01 UJ	2.50E+01 UJ	2.50E+01 UJ	2.90E+01 UJ
SEMI VOLATILES ug/kg							
2,4,6-Trichlorophenyl	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ

FORD FORD SOIL BORINGS

1509.0 Soil sample taken from boring no. 1 at a depth of 9.0 feet

U Duplicate

SAND,SAND Clean silica sand

——— Indicates highest concentration

TABLE 2
POND FARM
SOIL SAMPLES

	1009.0	10013.5	10017.5	2004.0	2008.0	20012.0	2002.0
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0	0	1.26E+03 U	0	3.88E+02 U	0	0
TIC ug/kg							
2,6-Dimethylheptadecane	3.01E+02 J 4.40E+02 J	1.70E+02 J	3.32E+02 J 3.04E+02 J	0	0	0	0
Iron,tricarbonyl(n-(phenyl-2-pyridinylmethylene) benzenamine-N,N')-	2.11E+02 J 2.11E+02 J	1.79E+02 J	0	0	0	0	0
Hexatriacontane	1.16E+02 J	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,3,5-Trimethylhexane	0	1.24E+02 J	2.43E+02 J	0	0	0	0
10-Methyleicosane	0	9.90E+01 J 8.90E+01 J	0	0	0	0	0
2,6,10,14-Tetramethylpentadecane	0	0	4.47E+02 J	0	0	0	0
2-Methylheptadecane	0	0	2.92E+02 J	0	0	0	0
1,2-Hexanedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2
PIER FARM
SOIL BORINGS

	3002.00	3004.0	30010.0	30BLANK
INORGANICS ug/kg				
Aluminum	1.37E+04	4.93E+03	6.56E+03	0
Antimony	0J	0J	0J	0J
Arsenic	1.10E+01 J	0J	0J	0
Barium	7.00E+01 0	0	0	0
Calcium	2.67E+03 0	1.03E+05	1.11E+05	0
Chromium	1.70E+01	0	0	0
Copper	2.60E+01	1.00E+01	2.10E+01	0
Iron	2.60E+04	1.41E+04	1.66E+04	6.40E+01
Lead	2.60E+01	0	0	0J
Magnesium	2.92E+03	2.30E+04	3.40E+04	0
Manganese	6.30E+02	3.17E+02	3.10E+02	0
Mercury	0J	0J	0J	0J
Nickel	0	0	0	0
Vanadium	3.10E+01	0	2.10E+01 0	0
Zinc	8.30E+01	5.70E+01	5.10E+01	0
Cyanide	4.30E-01 J	0J	0J	0J
VOLATILES ug/kg				
Methylene Chloride	2.10E+01 0J	9.00E+01 0J	2.70E+01 0J	5.00E+01
Acetone	2.40E+01 0J	2.10E+01 0J	2.30E+01 0J	1.30E+01 0J
SEMI VOLATILES ug/kg				
2,4,6-trichlorophenyl	0J	0J	0J	0J

PIER FARM SOIL BORINGS

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Phase 1

	MW1	MW2	MW3	MW3D	BLANK	STANDARDS (ug/l)
INORGANICS ug/l						
Barium	U	7.90E+01 U	U	U	U	1000 - a
Calcium	7.67E+04	1.60E+05	8.60E+04	8.62E+04	U	-
Iron	U	2.60E+02	1.30E+02	2.20E+02	U	300 - b
Magnesium	2.50E+04	4.71E+04	2.50E+04	2.60E+04	U	-
Manganese	1.70E+01	6.72E+02	3.50E+01	3.20E+01	U	50 - b
Mercury	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	2 - a
Potassium	U	1.27E+04	2.34E+04	2.30E+04	U	-
Sodium	3.90E+01 U	2.13E+04	9.70E+03	9.30E+03	U	20000 - c
Zinc	U	3.80E+01	2.60E+01	2.30E+01	1.90E+01 U	5000 - b
BASE N/A ug/l						
PB8	1.90E+03	6.00E+03	2.36E+03	2.36E+03	-	
PB6	3.60E+02	8.40E+02	4.40E+02	4.00E+02	-	
VOLATILES ug/l						
Methylene Chloride	3.00E+00 UJ	5.00E+00 UJ	7.00E+00 UJ	6.00E+00 UJ	7.00E+00 UJ	
Acetone	9.00E+00 UJ	1.00E+01 UJ	1.30E+01 UJ	8.00E+00 UJ	1.40E+02 UJ	
BASE VOLATILES ug/l						
2,4,6-trichlorophenyl	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	UJ	
TIC ug/l						
2-Cyclohexen-1-one	U	U	2.60E+00 J	U	U	

1 Sample taken from monitoring well no. 1

U Duplicate

BLANK Deionized water

a EPA40, Maximum Contaminant Level

b National Secondary Drinking Water Standards

c Health recommendations for persons on a restricted sodium diet

TABLE 2
[illegible]
[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0	0	0	0
TIC				
ug/kg				
2,6-Dimethylheptadecane	0	0	0	0
Iron, tricarbonyl(n-(phenyl-2-pyridinylmethylene) benzenamine-N,N')-	0	0	0	0
Hexatriacontane	0	0	0	0
2,3,5-Trimethyldecane	0	0	0	0
10-Methylnonane	0	0	0	0
2,6,10,14-Tetramethylpentadecane	0	0	0	0
2-Methylheptadecane	0	0	0	0
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexylester	0	0	0	1.70E+02 J 6.85E+02 J

[illegible]

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Community Relations Responsiveness Summary
Norman Poer Farm Site
Charlottesville, Indiana
September 1988

The purpose of this community relations response summary is to document community relations activities along with citizen comments and questions and Agency responses. The U.S. EPA has been responsible for conducting a coordinated community relations program for this site. Community relations activities have been ongoing from the inception of the remedial investigation to the announcement of a proposed plan. In accordance with CERCLA Section 117, U.S. EPA published its proposed plan, provided a three week public comment period, and held a public hearing.

The selected remedy of no further action was presented in the August, 1988 Proposed Plan and at the public hearing. There has been no negative public reaction to the selected remedy before or during the comment period and State of Indiana officials have indicated their agreement with the U.S. EPA's decision.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Remedial Investigation (RI)

A community relations plan was developed by the U.S. EPA in September, 1985. During the RI, local concern was low. There has been no expression of public concern since the June 1983 removal action.

Ccommunity relations activities conducted during the RI include:

- Developed a formal procedure for responding to citizen inquiries
- Held informal meetings with county officials
- Established and maintained an information repository
- Issued press releases and made media contacts
- Held public meetings

Public Meetings

The dates of the public comment period, the date and the location of a public hearing and a summary of the Proposed Plan were announced through a legal notice in the area newspaper.

The Norman Poer Farm Proposed Plan, which includes a description of the investigation findings and conclusions, was mailed to those on the community relations mailing list and was available along with the Administrative Record at the Hancock County Health Department.

The public meeting was held at the Hancock County Building, Greenfield, Indiana on September 8, 1988 to discuss the RI and the preferred alternative. Eight citizens were at the hearing.

The comment period was held from August 27, 1988 to September 16, 1988. Comments raised during the public comment period that are relevant to the Proposed Plan are summarized below.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSE

Question: What is or will be the status of the Poer Farm Site once U.S. EPA has taken the remedial action proposed at the site?

As stated in the Proposed Plan, after the "No Further Action" remedy is selected, the U.S. EPA will recommend that the site should be deleted from the National Priorities List.

Question: After the site has been deleted, can the site be purchased and can the buyer be assured that they will not be liable for any present future environmental problems?

U.S. EPA knows of our reason why the site could not be prushased following delisting. HOwever, the Agency Connot give any assurances regarding liability for any reamining environmental problems. A proppective purchaser must decide for him or herself the risk of potential liability. He or she would be well advised to review Section 107 and 101(35)(A)(C) of CERCLA.

Chronological Index of All Administrative Record
Materials for Norman Poer Farm Site
Hancock County, Indiana

Rasor, Peter E., Octover 26, 1981, Memorandum to file indicating abandoned drums on site.

Hazard Ranking System, March 19, 1983, prepared by Jim Knoy, Indiana State Board of Health.

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Simes, William, October 14, 1983, On Scene Coordinator's Report, Norman Poer.

Walker, Richard C., March 22, 1984, Demand Letter to C.T. Corporation System for Cost Recovery for Removal Action.

Adamkus, Valdas V., April 19, 1984, Demand Letter to C.T. Corporation System for Cost Recovery for Removal ACtion.

Walker, Richard C., June 28, 1984, Superfund Site #E2 Supplemental Costs, memorandum to Mary Gade.

CH2M Hill, July 12, 1984, Work Plan - Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

Pipking, Dottie, October 5, 1984, Memorandum to Chris Grundler, Cost Recovery Documentation for Superfund Site.

U.S. EPA Environmental News Release, June 3, 1985, Site Safery Plan.

Adamkus, Valdas V., July 16, 1985, Letter to Thomas T. Terp transmitting a Consent Order of Section 106 of CERCLA which was issued on May 29, 1985.

Strecker, Jacqueline W., July 23, 1985, Letter to Neil Meldgin assigning project coordinators.

O'Toole, M.M., July 1985 Aerial Photographic Analysis of Three Priority

CERCLA Hazardous Waste Sites - Indiana. Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Las Vegas, Nevada.

CH2M Hill, September 1985, Community Relations Plan.

Meldgin, Neil, July 14, 1986, Letter to Dale Webster finalizing the Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Aten, Robert E., December 23, 1986, Letter to Dan Manefee enclosing Poer Farm air photo.

Letter from Dale Webster, BADF Corporation, to Neil Meldgin, U.S. EPA, Region V, October 23, 1987.

Technical Memorandum from Robert E. Aten, Geosciences Research Associates, Inc., to Daniel Menefee, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and Neil Meldgin, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, February 1, 1988.

Letter from Reginald O. Baker, Indiana Department of Environmental Management to Date Webster, BASF Corporation, Ma 6, 1988.

Geosiciences Research Associates, Inc., Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Report, August 1988.

Proposed Plan for the Norman Poer Farm Site, August 27, 1988.

Summary of Public Meeting, September 13, 1988.

Response to Public Comment - Responsiveness Summary, September 16, 1988.

Record of Decision (ROD), September 1988.

File;ROD.myr;M.Pearce;RERB;IL/INUnit3